

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Addiese: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P O Box 1450 Alexandra, Virginia 22313-1450 www.wepto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/584,758	06/27/2006	Thorsten Johann	13156-00058-US1	3499
30678 CONNOLLY	7590 04/28/200 BOVE LODGE & HUT		EXAMINER	
1875 EYE STREET, N.W.			DANG, THUAN D	
SUITE 1100 WASHINGTO	N. DC 20036		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	. ,		1797	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/28/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Application No. Applicant(s) 10/584,758 JOHANN ET AL. Office Action Summary Examiner Art Unit

	THUAN D. DANG	1797				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is geofficial above, the mainfund statutory period very considered to the provision of the provision of Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing aemed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.70(4b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this o D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	•			
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 Fe	ebruary 2008.					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.						
 Since this application is in condition for allowar 	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 6-11 is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>6-11</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
 Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 						
Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau	ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary					
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE/C8)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal F					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	atom rep mountain				

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Omum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Rejection 1: Claims 6-8 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 4-7 of copending Application No. 10/584,785 in view of Boelt et al (2003/0220530), claims 10 and 11 are rejected the same further in view of Gussow et al (4,558,168). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the conflicting claims do not disclose using an extractive distillation for separation of the dehydrogenation product and that the butadiene is selectively converted to butenes as called for in claim 10 and 11. However, Boelt discloses that paraffin and olefin can be separated by extractive distillation [0033]. It would have been obvious to one having

oridinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the conflicting process by separating the dehydrogenation product by extractive distillation since it is expected that any method used for separation would yield similar results. Gussow discloses that butadiene can be converted to butene(s) (the abstract). It would have been obvious to one having oridinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the conflicting process by selectively hydrogenating the butadiene to butene(s) to arrive at the applicants' claimed process if butene(s) is desired.

Rejection 2: Claims 6-9 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 5-10 of copending Application No. 10/584,783 and claims 10 and 11 are rejected the same further in view of Gussow et al (4,558,168).

The conflicting claims discloses a process substantially the same as the applicants' claimed process except that the conflicting claims do not disclose optional steps as called in the claims. However, these steps are optional.

Rejection 3: Claims 6-9 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 7-18 of copending Application No. 11/718,814 in view of Boelt et al (2003/0220530). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the conflicting claims do not disclose using an extractive distillation for separation of the dehydrogenation product and that the butadiene is selectively

converted to butenes. However, Boelt discloses that paraffin and olefin can be separated by extractive distillation [0033]. It would have been obvious to one having oridinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the conflicting process by separating the dehydrogenation product by extractive distillation since it is expected that any method used for separation would yield similar results.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuan D. Dang whose telephone number is 571-272-1445. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on 571-272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Thuan D. Dang / Primary Examiner Art Unit 1797

10584758.20080423